Succinea avara Say.

Succinea avara vermeta Say.

Succinea avara guadalupensis Dall.

Succinea avara oregonensis Lea.

Succinea avara rusticana Gld.

This completes the list of the land shells of these islands so far as I know them.

The above arrangement of the Succineas may not meet the approval of some conchologists, but these subfossils, as well as the recent forms, go through those successive changes in the development of the shell.

[To be concluded.]

A NEW SPECIES OF SUBEMARGINULA FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY W. H. DALL.

Subemarginula Yatesii n. sp.

Shell large, coarse, strong, whitish gray, or pale olive green on the fresher portions, especially a very narrow margin about the base; sculptured with strong, not diehotomous, radial ribs, of which about 20 are primary, between each two of which lie from one to four secondary riblets, most numerous at the sides of the shell; besides these there is a very strong anal fasciole, higher and stronger externally than any of the ribs, extending from the apex, and ending in front at a notch about 3.5 mm. deep and rounded above and behind; the radiating sculpture is sharply and irregularly imbricated by the rude and profuse incremental sculpture, which is too close and irregular to form reticulation; apex small, pointed, not much elevated, situated three-fifths of the way from the front to the posterior margin; the fasciole descending from it swerves a little to the right of the median line of the shell; interior white, the extreme margin pale olive green but almost linear; anal furrow deep, extending nearly to the apex, where it is lost in a very pale olive deposit of shelly matter; margins erenulated by the sculpture; muscular impressions strong, the two recurved sears unequal, the right one larger. of shell 51, lat. 36, alt. 13 mm.

This shell was received from Dr. L. G. Yates, of Santa Barbara,

who obtained it from a dealer at Monterey, Cala., who asserted it to have been obtained alive from the bay of Monterey. Two specimens were obtained, which the possessor would neither lend nor sell; but finally Dr. Yates succeeded in obtaining one of them, which he courteously forwarded to the National Museum for examination.

It can only be compared with S. gigas von Martens, of Japan, in which the furrow is obsolete, and there are no secondary ribs, and the primary ribs are feeble, low, wide, and obsolete on the anterior part of the shell. If the locality is confirmed, the species is a notable addition to the Californian fauna.

VARIATIONS IN ODOSTOMIA.

BY REV. HENRY W. WINKLEY.

The question is frequently asked, why do we not have an up to date work on New England shells? The answer can be made, but only by one who is in the work. New England shells are fascinating to study, very difficult to obtain and presenting curious resemblances. Much work has been done, but there remains considerable more before the small forms can be determined in such a way as to give a true list of species. Such genera as Bela, Turbonilla and Odostomia represent some of the problems of the New England fauna. During the past two years the writer has been located at Branford, Conn., and opportunity is thus afforded for consultation with Prof. Verrill and his assistant Miss Bush. These two have handled the great mass of materials dredged by the Fish Commission, and one would suppose all the fauna of New England would be exhausted. careful examination of the writer's cabinet some half dozen new species have been detected—several of these are Odostomias. One is from Woods Holl, another from an isolated colony in Maine, one from Prince Edward's Island, etc. As these species will be described in due time by Prof. Verrill we will not anticipate his work. changes in the genus Odostomia will be noted by him, among them some based on the following facts which the writer has been led to observe. "Binney's Gould" gives the species O. impressa, bisuturalis and trifida as distinct species. Let us study the three. O. impressa from Florida is a thick, deeply grooved shell, and at first sight